

WHAT TURNED UP DOWN UNDER?

Minister visits Australia and New Zealand.

The concerns of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development are not unique to Canada.

The Northern Territory of Australia — a vast, sparsely populated area with rich mineral resources as yet undeveloped — in some respects parallels the Canadian North. The problems faced by the Aborigines, the indigenous population — most of whom live in the northern part of Australia — are related if not similar to those of our own native peoples.

And in New Zealand, the native Maoris have developed a successful economic and social association with the other, larger segment of the society, and at the same time, have maintained their cultural identity.

With these similarities in mind, Mr. Chrétien and a delegation of Members of Parliament and government officials set out to examine at first hand how these programs are met by the governments and people of both Australia and New Zealand.

At a press conference prior to the trip, the Minister stated "I am hopeful that our studies of government programs and the manner in which a viable social and economic system has been co-operatively divided will assist us and our native people to achieve an equally viable development — at least though perhaps not precisely along the same lines."

The tour, from March 26 to April 11, took the delegation to Wellington and Auckland in New Zealand; to Canberra, Sydney, and Darwin and to various areas of the Northern Territory in Australia.

The party of thirteen included the Honourable Jean Chrétien and Mrs. Chrétien, three Liberal M.P.'s, Len Marchand, Member for Carleton Place, R. J. "Bud" Orange, Member for the Northwest Territories, and Ian Watson, Chairman of the Commons Standing Committee on Indian Affairs and Northern Development; one Progressive Conservative Member, Erik Neilson (Yukon) and the NDP Member for Skeena, Frank Howard.

Departmental officials included Jean Bergevin, ADM Indian-Eskimo Affairs; Doug Davidson,



George Manuel, President of the National Indian Brotherhood, wearing his traditional head-dress, explains the talking stick to Aboriginal dancers at Maningrida, Australia.

Acting Director of the Territorial Affairs Branch, and William Mussell, special assistant to Mr. Chrétien. Dr. J. H. Wiebe represented the Department of National Health and Welfare and George Manuel, President of the National Indian Brotherhood, represented Canadian Indians.

With only a brief time — three days — in New Zealand the delegation did have a chance to meet the Maoris people but for the most part only those who were fairly well established in the urban society.

The Canadians visited a Maori Vocational and Technical School in Auckland. They also saw examples of some on-the-job training for Maoris. At Rotuma, they studied a large housing development being built by Maori trainers.

According to Bill Mussell, who was then Mr. Chrétien's special assistant there were more similarities in cultural and economic developments between the Maoris and the Canadian Indians than between the Australian Aborigines and the Canadian Indians. His observation was that a large proportion of the populations of

both Maoris and Canadian Indians are moving into urban settings.

Most of the visitors were impressed that with the breadth, range and values of the Maoris culture and with the degree of participation of New Zealanders of European descent in Maori cultural events. But its appeal quickly became self-evident; Maori choirs and dance groups performed for the delegation almost everywhere they went. Large selections of Maori records as well as crafts and artifacts are available in local shops.

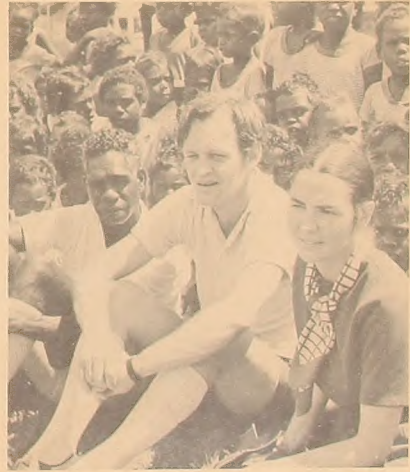
In Northern Australia, despite similarities in problems concerning the development of the Canadian north one advantage was apparent to the Minister's party. Mr. Davidson, Acting Director of the Territorial Affairs Branch, said that the transportation and development of the mineral resources in the Northern Territory of Australia were much less costly than in Northern Canada. The climate permits year-round work, a factor which also may account for the fact that Australia's northland has a larger population than the Northwest Territories in Canada.



Members of the delegation who accompanied the Minister on his trip to Australia. Front row, left to right, Ian Watson, MP; Bill Mussell; J. B. Bergevin; Dr. J. H. Wiebe; back row, left to right, Len Marchand, MP; Erik Neilson, MP; Bud Orange, MP; Doug Davidson; Frank Howard, MP; George Manuel; Jim Smith.



Aboriginal dancers, in traditional ceremonial dress, perform for Mr. and Mrs. Chrétien sitting in the midst of native children at the right.



Surrounded by native children, Mr. and Mrs. Chrétien and Chief Tom Yiharl, President of the Maningrida Village Council, are entertained by village dancers.



Aboriginal women at Darwin, Australia, demonstrate craft work for Mrs. Chrétien.

Intercom is your newspaper. Its objective is to provide you, and your family, with information that will be timely, comprehensive and useful in your day-to-day work and in your own longer range objectives and career opportunities.

This edition of *Intercom* comes to you in a new format, in newspaper style rather than its previous magazine style. *Intercom* previously was issued six times a year. It will now reach you on a regular basis twice as frequently with an increased range of topical news and information.

In a Department as large and complex as our own with regional and district offices in all

areas of Canada, effective lateral communications are often as difficult as they are important. *Intercom* cannot nor is it expected to do the job alone, but I believe it can be an effective link in keeping all of us better informed and help unite us in our common objectives.

I hope you will welcome the new format and remember that, as your newspaper, it is also your forum, a two-way medium of communication. The editor invites your suggestions and support and there is no reason why we can't enjoy a little entertainment from time to time along with mutual enlightenment in the columns of the new *Intercom*.



H.B. Robinson

Message du sous-ministre

Intercom, c'est votre journal. Son but: vous apporter, à vous et à votre famille, une information à la fois actuelle et complète, qui vous sera également utile dans votre travail quotidien, dans la poursuite de vos objectifs à plus long terme et de votre avancement.

Ce numéro d'*Intercom* vous arrive sous un nouveau format, celui d'un journal plutôt que d'un magazine. Désormais, *Intercom*, qui était publié six fois l'an, paraîtra chaque mois et offrira un plus large éventail de nouvelles locales et d'information.

Dans un ministère aussi grand et aussi complexe que le nôtre, qui possède des bureaux régionaux et des bureaux de district un peu partout au Canada, l'établissement de communications latérales efficaces est sou-

vent aussi difficile qu'important. *Intercom* ne peut suffire à la tâche — on ne s'y attend pas d'ailleurs — mais j'y vois un outil précieux qui nous permettra d'être mieux renseignés et qui nous aidera à nous unir en vue d'atteindre des objectifs communs.

J'espère que cette nouvelle présentation vous plaira. N'oubliez pas que votre journal c'est aussi votre tribune libre, un organe de communication dans les deux sens. Sa rédaction réclame votre appui mais elle attend aussi vos commentaires et suggestions. Et je ne vois pas pourquoi, de temps à autre, l'information contenue dans les colonnes du nouvel *Intercom* ne pourrait être relevée d'un brin d'humour et de gaieté.

Time has a step on you if you can remember when pot luck was something to eat!

G. Sad

Have you heard

An island in Hadley Bay off Victoria Island at 72° 48'N-109° 15'W has been named Wilfred Brown Island in memory of W. G. (Wild) Brown who, during his career, held the positions of Commissioner of the Yukon, Chief of the Territorial Division, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, and Deputy Commissioner of the Northwest Territories. Mr. Brown died in August 1970 at the age of 64.

Terry Smythe, Assistant Head of the Historical Research Section, National Historic Sites Service, has uncovered a startling and hitherto unsuspected facet of Canadian history in his article in the Spring 1970 issue of *The Beaver*. *Intercom* readers who are unaware — as was most everyone else — that the Northwest Company imported a group of Buddhist nuns into Western Canada in the 1790s to establish the silk industry as a substitute for the fur trade economy, will find the article strikingly informative as an off-beat facet of Canadian history.

The evening of the 23rd of April and the following day were memorable. The event: the third annual Spring Formal and Garbage Party at the cave dwelling of two Historic Sites archaeologists, a happening attended by an estimated 100 people representing the National Historic Sites Service, the National Museum, other Federal Agencies, and humanity in general. The crushing mass is said to have consumed 204 quarts of potent home-brew, numerous cigarettes and one wall. Jason Henderson bartended, Don Groh was the bouncer, and Karlis Karklins directed traffic. The Keyes Building Ladies Auxiliary provided the food. The booze was financed by the *Amateur* and *Strategic Arts* Works of Ottawa.

The party was deemed a success on the morning after. No fatalities were reported, no one was arrested or had his pocket picked, and only one person was observed in a green state. Finally, will the person who lost their Zippo lighter please see George Ingram about it. He is smoking twice as much now on account of it.

For the tenth year in a row, Indian Affairs and Northern Development has achieved its full objective in the United Appeal Campaign. Many thanks to all IAND people who supported this year's campaign.



(photo by K. Byram)
An abandoned log cabin at Lower Lake Berge, Yukon.

Intercom is the newspaper of the people of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. It is published monthly by Information Services, and issued under the authority of the Honourable Jean Chrétien, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. Correspondence should be addressed to the Editor, Room 360, Centennial Tower, 400 Laurier West, Ottawa, KIA 0H4.

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Editor/Rédactrice: Sharon Doyle

Letters to the Editor

Dear Editor of *Intercom*:

Why don't you receive stacks of mail like the editors of *Playboy*, *Mad Magazine*, or the *Globe and Mail*? Doesn't everybody know that your address is Centennial Tower, 400 Laurier West, Room 360, Ottawa? Don't *Intercom* readers realize that you would be pleased to hear from them — that their suggestions and comments would be more than welcome? Do you ever use your "IN" basket?

The Editor of *Intercom*

NOTE: All letters to the editor should be signed although names will be withheld if so desired.

It Isn't the Gold That I'm Wanting . . .

The National Historic Sites Service is developing the rich historic resources at Lake Bennett, Whitehorse, Dawson City and Bonanza Creek. The Palace Grand Theatre, the S.S. Keno, and the many other newly acquired historic buildings in Dawson City; the S.S. Klondike in Whitehorse, the church at Lake Bennett, each tells part of the story of the famous gold rush in 1898. This story will be portrayed by the planned Klondike Gold Rush International Historic Park. The park, a joint U.S.-Canadian project, will follow the route made famous in 1898 — from Skagway, over the Chilkoot Pass, and down the Yukon River system, past Whitehorse, Dawson City, and back into Alaska to Eagle.

In this article, the author, Harry Tatro, reflects on some of the historic potential of such an imaginative project. In Dawson City one of the structures to be restored is Robert Service's cabin. This poet's verses, intermingled with impressions retained from the writer's trek on the gold rush trail, gives an idea of the spirit which will be captured in the Klondike Gold Rush International Historic Park.

by Harry Tatro

"It isn't the gold that I'm wanting
So much as finding the gold.
It's the great, big, broad land 'way up yonder
It's the forests where silence has lease;
It's the beauty that this is me with wonder,
It's the stillness that fills me with peace."

It was on "the marge of Lake La Berge" where Robert Service cremated his Sam McGee, that the 1970 cheechaks gathered in the evening of August 29 to carry out a second leg of an exercise to simulate the Klondike Gold Rush International Historic Park concept. One year earlier the group had successfully trekked the Chilkoot Pass. (See *Intercom* April and June, 1970). Now we proposed to follow the river route of the 1898 gold seekers 450 miles downstream to the "City of Gold" and on to Eagle, Alaska. Before dark we had assembled our canoes, food, gear and everything we would need (we hoped) for the ten day trip. A hearty meal in the Deep Creek campsite and we began to relax to tales of the North told by our knowledgeable guide.

"And in the velvet gloom the fires a-gleam
The night is ripe with quiet, rich with incense of the pine;
From Sanctuary Lake I hear the loon."

Although we were eager to be off next morning, the start was delayed by formidable waves on Lake La Berge. This was the first, but not the only difficulty experienced, whereby we could relate to the hardships of the gold rush. Wind, rain, fog, gravel bars, swift current, rapids, and the ever-changing channels could have been no different in ages past. The folding of a frosty tent, spray frozen on your parka, limbs numb with cold, and knee joints stiff with inactivity, gnawing appetite, the grate of gravel in the boat's bottom putting up to shore, the smell of coffee on the open fire, "the rugged, unfaked food," the "forest your couch and your candle a star" or "a little bit of broken roof between us and the sky!" This was the land where the mountains are nameless, and the rivers all run God knows where.

At Lower La Berge we stopped at the first of many settlements, now mostly deserted and reverting back to bush. There are little log cabins with their gasoline can chimneys, government telegraph offices, substantial North West Mounted Police posts, rambling road houses, modest churches, even in decay maintaining their dignity; all of log and mostly with sod, or shake, roofs. There are Indian villages, "unpurpled and still" bearing their story of a fast falling culture, with sleds, skin stretchers, fish drying racks, birch bark baskets, crude furnishings and clothing; abandoned for the lure of whiteman's city. There is Hootalinqua, Big Salmon, Little Salmon, Minto, Yukon Crossing, Fort Selkirk. Each had their flicker of glory; each passed into history. There is Baller Creek, Coffee Creek, Selwyn, Brianna Creek, Bell Creek, all bearing a title of Gold. And finally around a bend:

"The bluffs uprear and grimly peer far over Dawson town."

They see its lights ablaze o' nights and harshly they look down."

It is no longer "the camp at the bend of the river with its

dozen saloons aglare,
Its gambling dens ariot, its gramophones all ablaze!"

(Continued on Page 3)

AFTER HOURS

A column dedicated to leisure hour activities of IAND people. You may expect to read about anything if not everything.

MILES FOR MILLIONS 1971 OR MILLIONS OF MILES

Last year when I limped over the 40-mile finish line I swore "never again!". But somehow when the date of this year's "walk" approached I caught the old fever and in the early morning of May 1st, I laced my boots for another try.

The day broke cool and clear. In no time I neared the first checkpoint, a few blocks from my mother's home. She served me a platter of bacon and eggs to a swinging arrangement of Duke Ellington's "A Train" and I felt wonderful.

Wearing a large bright "Indian" sign, given to me by a departmental well-wisher, I soon picked up a sizeable retinue of kids who vied for the honour of walking with me. Time and time again I settled disputes about who would walk with the GREAT MAN. For the first time in my life I felt like a celebrity—a combination of Bobby Orr (before the series with Montreal), Jean Beliveau and Joe Frazier.

The walkers this year were noticeably young. Many wore slogans expounding some cause or other:

MAKE LOVE NOT WAR!

IF AT FIRST YOU DON'T SUCCEED: CHEAT!

The miles passed without incident and by the time I reached mile 24.5 (Dow's Lake), I felt confident I would finish easily.

Near Checkpoint 10 (Lansdowne Park) disaster struck. I felt a sharp pain in the right thigh followed by a tightening of muscle. Jogging and stretching were to no avail. I lay on the grass with legs raised, still no relief. The party was over!

At that moment the proverbial "sweet little old lady" drove up. ("May I give you a lift home, sir?"). Could she? Of course! That night more aches and pains. Tennis anyone?

Arthur Purvis

On Parliament Hill an enthusiastic beginning for a marathon walk. Several IAND people took part in the Miles for Millions fund-raising walk held May 1.



Sur la colline parlementaire, on démarre avec enthousiasme. Plusieurs employés du Ministère ont participé à la Marche des Millions qui a eu lieu le 1er mai.

LA MARCHE DES MILLIONS — 1971 OU DES MILLIONS DE MILES

L'an dernier, lorsque j'ai atteint, en boitant, la ligne d'arrivée de la marche de 40 milles, je me suis juré qu'on ne m'y reprendrait plus.

Pourtant, comme la date de la marche approchait, j'ai été repris de la vieille fièvre, et dans le petit matin du mois de mai, je me suis mis à lacer mes bottes pour un autre assaut.

Le jour s'est levé, froid et clair, et en un rien de temps j'atteignais le premier poste de contrôle qui se trouvait à quelques pâtés de maisons de la résidence de ma mère, où je me suis régalé d'œufs au bacon, tout en écoutant un morceau entraînant de Duke Ellington intitulé "The Train" — le me sentais très bien.

Muni d'une énorme pancarte marquée "Indien", qu'un collègue du Ministère m'avait remise en signe d'encouragement, j'eus tôt fait de ramasser une ribambelle d'enfants qui se disputaient l'honneur de marcher à mes côtés. Je dus décider cent fois qui accompagnerait le GRAND HOMME. Pour la première fois de ma vie, j'avais l'impression d'être une célébrité — une sorte de mélange de Bobby Orr (avant les éliminatoires contre Montréal), Jean Beliveau et Joe Frazier.

Cette année, les marcheurs étaient beaucoup plus jeunes; nombre d'entre eux s'étaient faits les apôtres d'une "bonne cause" quelconque. Une jeune fille des premiers rangs, par exemple, portait une pancarte avec ces mots:

FAITES L'AMOUR ET NON LA GUERRE!

SI VOUS NE RÉUSSISSEZ PAS DU PREMIER COUP: TRICHEZ!

Je franchissais les milles sans rien remarquer d'intéressant. A 24 milles et demi (Lac Dow) j'étais sûr que je terminerais aisément.

Près du poste de contrôle 10 (parc Lansdowne), ce fut tout à coup le désastre! J'ai senti, dans ma cuisse droite, une douleur vive suivie d'un raidissement du muscle. J'ai essayé, en vain, de sautiller, de m'étirer. Je me suis étendu sur la pelouse, les jambes en l'air. Peine perdue. La fête était bien finie!

Juste à ce moment, le bon samaritain arriva en voiture, en la personne d'une bien brave dame. ("Vous me permettez de vous déposer chez vous, Monsieur?") Si je permets? Bien sûr! Dans la soirée, je souffrais encoeur.

Arthur Purvis

(Continued on Page 4)

Esakosini Pioneers Aquaculture

With imagination, drive and the help of federal and provincial oyster experts, Esakosini Indians have 10,000,000 young oysters growing, on thousands of scallop shell strings. The strings are suspended from a revolutionary powered, multi-cable system of flotation which was designed and constructed by the Indians themselves. The biggest oyster harvest in Nova Scotia's history was in 1942 — 1,099,000 lbs., approximately 3,000,000 oysters. Since 1970, Indians have collected 10,000,000 spat which will be ready for harvesting in 1973. They are planning for increased production in 1971.

The Esakosini people hope to make a start in rainbow trout farming in 1971. Pioneers in aquaculture in the Maritimes, they have attracted international interest and focussed public and scientific attention on possibilities of developing Bras d'Or's 300 square miles of clear, controllable salt water into one of the greatest fish farms in the world.

A. I. Chiasson

Familiarity used to breed contempt — now it simply breeds.

G. Sad

GOLD (Continued from Page 2)

No longer is it bursting with feverish miners "Ripping the guts of my mountains, looting the beds of my creeks".

"But the cabins all were silent and the bed, once like a town, Was mighty still and lonesome-like to see".

All along the river there are remains giving evidence of man's search for gold: the lonely prospector's cabin, a digging in a hillside, upheaved gravel bars, wreckage of boats, remains of machines, broken tools and cables, "a rusted gold pan in the sod". And the search still goes on where man, in his haste and thoughtlessness, leaves his trail of debris and destruction. The Yukon River is the story of the Territory and Dawson is not the end, but the centre of that history. Another chapter lies along the "Lower Yukon" below Dawson. There is Moosehide, Fort Reliance, Silver City, Halfway House, Forty Mile and Eagle. At Eagle, the few citizens are making very creditable efforts to preserve, interpret, and encourage visitors to appreciate their colourful past.

Man's retreat to isolated islands of habitation has left the mighty river abounding in the spoils of his occupation and slowly reverting back to the nature that he could not conquer. The "Thirty Mile" is a thrilling wilderness area where the waters, blocked by an ancient glacial dam, cut a new river channel. Clothed in autumn beauty it was a natural spectacle.

"I watched the big, husky sun swallow

In crimson and gold, and grow dim,

And I've thought that I surely was dreaming

With the peace of the world. . ."

And beyond the tree clothed valleys there are the time-worn mountains topped with "the snows that are older than history". At times the river glides between rocky cliffs and at others it runs wide "and ripples silver-clear".

With the "mountains your throne, and the river your car" drifting along and in deep thought one can ponder on the wonders of nature that caused these great geological forms; hanging valley, volcanic ash deposits, great basalt wall; and then there is the "crash of a bull moose to rouse you from dreaming".

"Perhaps I am stark crazy, but there's none of you too sane, It's just a little matter of degree". But there must be others who feel the weight of their daily rat-race.

"The city made a madman out of me

But here beyond the circle, where there's neither right nor wrong,

I leap from life's strait-jacket, and I'm free."

Manitoba Indians to Have Jury Duty

Legislative action is expected soon on the first recommendation to be submitted by Manitoba's Law Reform Commission — that of removing restrictions now preventing Treaty Indians to serve on juries.

Manitoba's Attorney-General Mackling said the commission established in February to consider any matter relating to law in Manitoba with a view to recommending improvement, modernization and reform of law — submitted its first recommendation in early April.

Mr. Mackling said that concurrent with the commission re-

port, The Pas MLA Ron McBryde had been discussing with Manitoba's Legislative Counsel amendments to The Jury Act to provide representation on juries by Treaty Indians. Mr. McBryde, he said, was expected to introduce legislative amendments which have been endorsed by the commission and government.

In its first recommendation, the commission said: "A sad truth about the extension of civil rights and the administration of justice in Manitoba is that registered Indians are, almost by oversight but quite effectively, excluded from jury service".

The Jury Act provides that the mayor or reeve and clerk of each municipality are, ex officio, the first selectors of jurors for the municipality. The commission recommends that for the purpose of this act band chiefs be considered as mayors or Reeves; band managers as municipal clerks, and Indian bands as municipalities.

The Commission said registered Indians in Manitoba have had the right to vote in provincial elections since 1952, "but the clear qualification of registered Indians to serve as jurors has never been articulated because of an unavailable selection process."

Les indiens feront partie du jury

Le procureur général du Manitoba, M. Al Mackling, a déclaré que des mesures législatives seraient bientôt prises au sujet de la recommandation présentée à la Commission de la réforme judiciaire, afin de permettre aux Indiens assujettis aux traités de faire partie des jurys.

M. Mackling a ajouté que la Commission, établie en février pour étudier toutes les conditions juridiques du Manitoba en vue de recommander une amélioration, une modernisation ou une réforme, a soumis sa première recommandation au début d'avril.

Le procureur général assure qu'en plus du rapport de la Commission, des entretiens ont eu lieu entre le député de Le Pas, M. Ron McBryde, et le Conseil législatif du Manitoba, au sujet des modifications à apporter à la loi sur les jurys (Jury Act) afin de permettre la participation des Indiens assujettis aux traités. On s'attend, a-t-il ajouté, que M. McBryde déposera un projet de loi portant sur les modifications approuvées par la Commission et le gouvernement.

Dans sa première recommandation, la Commission a déclaré: "La triste vérité au sujet de l'ad-

ministration de la justice et des droits des Indiens, au Manitoba, c'est que les Indiens inscrits n'ont effectivement pas la possibilité de siéger comme jurés."

La loi sur les jurys stipule que le maire, ou le président du conseil municipal, ou le greffier de chaque municipalité sont, par leurs fonctions, les premiers à choisir les jurés de la municipalité. La Commission recommande que, aux fins de cette loi, les chefs de bande soient considérés comme des mai-

res ou des présidents de conseils municipaux, les administrateurs de bande comme des greffiers municipaux, et les bandes indiennes comme des municipalités.

La Commission signale que les Indiens inscrits au Manitoba ont le droit de vote aux élections provinciales depuis 1952, "mais l'admissibilité claire et nette des Indiens au sein des jurys n'a jamais été établie, faute d'un procédé de sélection."

WE WANT WANT ADS

Any used items you'd like to sell? Like to arrange a carpool to the office? Buy a second-hand bike?

Advertise in Intercom. Free.

IAND people are invited to submit announcements and advertisements to buy, sell, or trade personal items. Contributions should be given to your local Intercom representative or contact the editor at 995-7473.

But no commercial operators need apply.

Another Moose Or No Go

Norman M. Simmons, Canadian Wildlife Service, Fort Smith, N.W.T.

We needed another moose or we couldn't go home — it was as simple as that. We had already committed ourselves to returning to Fort Norman from the mountains by moose-skin boat, and now it was too late to change our minds. The ice was breaking up, and neither ski nor float planes could land on the Keele River near our camp. We needed seven skins for the boat, but we had only six.

Imagine our delight when George Pelissey and Jonas McCauley returned that morning with blood on their trousers and reported they had killed a bull moose about a mile away. We all grabbed picks and pack dogs, and left to bring in the meat and hide. Work on the boat could start right away.

During the following week, Gabe Etchinelle searched for the right straight-grained, knot-free, green spruce trees for the boat's frame, slashing the bark to inspect the wood. The most difficult to find were the gently curving bow and stern pieces. The proper trees were cut down by Jonas and George, peeled, and planed down with axes into planks that could serve as the keel, gunwales, and other parts of the boat frame. Gabe worked on the bow and stern pieces, and skillfully carved the long steering oar and rowing oars, until they appeared to have been turned on a lathe.

Meanwhile, Madeline Karkage and young Vivian McCauley cut the hair off the last moose skin. The other dry hides had been soaked in the river to soften, and the long, painstaking process of sewing the thick hides together with a double overlapping water-tight stitch of moose-skin thread began.



(photos by N. Simmons, Canadian Wildlife Service)
On the Keele River, the first day out.

(photos de N. Simmons du Service canadien de la faune)
Sur la rivière Keele, on éreine l'embarcation.

There are only a few women who know how to sew a skin boat together. For that matter, only a few men know how to make the boat's frame. Indians no longer use moose-skin boats as they did before World War II. Ours could be the last one, and the Indians seemed to know it. They worked with great care to see it would be one of the best.

By May 28, 1968, the frame and the hides were ready. The men draped the hides over the gunwales, set the bow and stern timbers in place, and joined the long, supple keel into bow and stern sockets. Next, all the men stood on the arched keel and forced it down, jamming the bow and stern timbers into the taut hides. Ribs of spruce saplings were forced into place, shaping the huge boat and stretching the hides drum-tight. All pieces were bound together with strips of hide, and the boat held in shape mainly by the tension of the frame

against the hides. The setting sun shone through the taut hides, silhouetting the frame within. The next day, the journey down river was to begin.

Loading 21 dogs, nine people, and mountains of gear didn't take long, and the first part of the journey was tranquil and beautiful. But Gabe's smile of contentment faded at the "bad place" (a whirlpool). A skin boat had overturned there long ago. The boiling swirling water held the boat motionless for what seemed like eons as Gabe fought the 22 foot steering oar to keep the boat from going into a spin. The 15 foot rowing oars were useless in the churning water. Finally, the big boat slowly began to inch forward, then gather speed as it broke free of the whirlpool. The smile of confidence returned to Gabe's face, and added to it was a look of profound pride. From here to Fort Norman was "good water."



L to R: G. Etchinelle, George Pelissey, and Jonas McCauley forcing spruce saplings in for ribs to stretch the boat into shape.

De gauche à droite: G. Etchinelle, George Pelissey et Jonas McCauley forcent des troncs de jeunes épinettes à l'intérieur de l'embarcation pour lui donner sa forme.

la godille et les avirons avec tant de dextérité qu'ils semblaient avoir été tournés.

Dans l'entretemps, Madeline Karkage et la jeune Vivian McCauley avaient rasé la dernière peau d'original. Les autres peaux sèches qui avaient été mises à tremper dans la rivière étaient maintenant assez souples. Suivit alors le long et difficile travail qui consiste à réunir ces épaisses peaux avec

une couture d'assemblage étanche en utilisant des tendons d'original en guise de fil.

Seules quelques femmes savent coudre les peaux de ce genre de barque: rares aussi sont les hommes qui savent en fabriquer l'armature. Depuis la Deuxième guerre mondiale, les Indiens ne se servent plus de barques en peaux d'original. Il était fort possible que notre bar-

(Suite à la page 5)

AFTER HOURS

An Archaeological Find

A group of National Historic Sites Service research historians decide to go on an archaeological expedition and excavate a friend's farmhouse.



Mary Cullen, a research historian with the National Historic Sites Service, works in the foreground and standing in the background is Mrs. Natalie Stoddard, editor for research division, who directed the excavation.

In the 1840's, at the cost of great physical effort, a generation of Irish settlers broke their backs, and probably their hearts, clearing an area of land within the Rideau watershed around the hamlet of Bishop's Mills (which had better have been left to the forests). In 1969, broken by hours of toil in the pit of the Historical Research Section, a historian (myself) bought up two hundred acres of exhausted farmland so that he might restore his soul far from the madding crowd. The madding crowd, however, is not so easily got rid of.

The farm contains not a house but the remains of one. And being historians, my friends and colleagues developed an interest in the site, from an archaeological point of view. Under the able generalship of Mrs. Natalie Stoddard, the forces of Historical Research were marshalled, and a few token professional archaeologists were thrown in to keep the union happy. For two weekends the crumbling stones of the old foundation were vigorously attacked. Some interesting detritus scattered about the openings of two or three circular excavations indicated that ground hogs had been working on the site for some time. Unfortunately, none of these previous excavators were present to offer on-site observations which could have proved most useful in determining the course to pursue.

That the excavation site was covered with a fairly substantial stand of sumacs might normally have inhibited your standard government archaeologist. Such was not the case in this instance. "These trees must go!" said Mrs. Stoddard, and lo, the troops leapt at her bidding.

A generation's growth of trees thus disposed of (to the delight of the owner who saw a whole summer's drudgery vanish), the madding crowd set to work in earnest. Two sites along the foundation were selected for excavation and, in the approved fashion, the turf was rolled up. Some assistance in this task was provided by white grubs who, perhaps forewarned of the "dig", had conveniently eaten off most of the grass roots.

The hard work was broken only by two or three stops for lunch. After some time a number of useful discoveries were displayed — a fine selection of antique sumac roots, a great deal of gravel, some dozens of rusted nails, a few choice items of broken crockery and scrap iron. To top off the work, there had been uncovered a line of un-mortared stones set out from the cellar walls with which was associated a bed of charcoal signifying we knew not what — perhaps some burning pioneer cabin.

Such a discovery obviously required professional advice. The next week, direct from the Keyes Building, Messrs. Chism and Press came post haste. The gentlemen considered the site while the anxious excavators waited. "Very interesting" came the verdict. We breathed again. Professional advice had been obtained.

After two weekends, the weary archaeologists trudged home. The pioneer cabin was left in peace, perhaps not excavated right down to bedrock, but then, there will be something left for future archaeologists to cut their teeth on.

Bill Naffel, NHSS

Department Members Improve Public Speaking Skills

Employees of the Department's headquarters form a large contingent in the membership in Ottawa's Toastmasters Club. Meeting each Monday night from September to April, club members engage in impromptu public speaking, debates, prepared speeches and parliamentary-type business meetings: activities which provide mental stimulation, sometimes education and always good fellowship.

In past years, Clem Holden, Ray Rothery and Ken Gloade of the Parks Branch, Joe Leask, Indian-Eskimo Affairs, and yours truly, Staff Development and Training, have been enrolled in Ottawa's oldest Toastmasters Club (there are seven in the Ottawa/Hull area). Professional people and businessmen swell the membership to 25.

A visitor to a Toastmasters dinner meeting is often quite startled to hear one member pick apart the speech of another. After talking, each member is given feedback on how he might have improved his delivery or his style; how he might have aroused more involvement from the audience, or improved on his choice of material, and hand and body gestures. Each speaker can also depend on receiving an exact count of the number of "Umm's" and "Aah's".

Besides stressing the physical and verbal techniques of speaking before a group, the Toastmasters Club builds confidence for those who are tongue-tied when put in the spotlight. Loud applause follows each speaker and praise and constructive comments are freely offered.

The speech training program leads the neophyte from an easy starting point through to more difficult speaking assignments, each designed to demonstrate specific skills.

Few members appear to be aspiring to political office and perhaps that's just as well for about the only thing Toastmasters doesn't teach them is how to deal with the heckler.

Trevor Morgan

L'indispensable original

Norman M. Simmons, Service canadien de la faune, Fort Smith (T.N.-O.)

Il nous fallait un autre original, sans quoi nous ne pouvions retourner chez nous — c'était aussi simple que ça. Nous avions déjà décidé de faire le trajet des montagnes à Fort Norman, en barque de peau d'original, et il était maintenant trop tard pour changer d'idée. Comme c'était la débâcle, ni un avion à skis, ni un avion à flotteurs ne pouvait se poser sur la rivière Keele à proximité de notre campement. Pour construire notre barque, il nous fallait sept peaux; nous en possédions déjà six.

Imaginez notre joie lorsqu'un beau matin, G. Pelissey et Jonas McCauley sont revenus, pantalons tachés de sang, et nous ont annoncé qu'ils avaient tué un original mâle à environ un mille de là. Après avoir pris nos sacs à dos et rassemblé notre équipage de chiens, nous sommes partis chercher la viande et la peau. Nous pouvions enfin commencer à construire notre barque. Pendant toute la semaine qui suivit, Gabe Etchinelle chercha les arbres destinés à l'armature de la barque, des épinettes vertes à grain droit et sans nœuds, en taillant l'écorce pour vérifier la qualité du bois. Les morceaux les plus difficiles à trouver furent ceux de la proue et de la poupe, qui devaient être légèrement courbés. Jonas et George coupèrent les meilleurs arbres, les écorchèrent et les laissèrent sécher à la hache pour en tirer la quille, les farges et d'autres morceaux de l'armature de la barque. Gabe fabriqua les pièces de la proue et de la poupe et sculpta

que fût la dernière et les Indiens semblaient le savoir, car ils y travaillaient avec beaucoup de soin, comme s'ils voulaient qu'elle figure parmi les meilleures jamais construites.

Le 28 mai 1968, les peaux et l'armature étaient prêtes. Ayant étendu les peaux sur les farges et mis en place la proue et la poupe, les hommes insèrent la longue et souple quille dans les emboîtures avant et arrière. Ensuite, ils se mirent tous debout sur la quille arquée pour l'abaisser, coïncant ainsi la proue et la poupe dans les peaux tendues. Des membres faits de gaulis d'épinette furent ensuite mis en place sous tension, pour donner à la barque sa forme et rendre les peaux aussi tendues que celle d'un tambour. Tous les morceaux de bois furent liés ensemble par des bandes de peau. C'est grâce à la pression exercée par l'armature sur les peaux que la grosse barque conserve sa forme. A la tombée de la nuit, le soleil couchant luisait sur les peaux tendues à travers lesquelles se profilait l'armature. Notre descente de la rivière devait débuter le lendemain.

En un rien de temps, 21 chiens, 9 personnes et tout l'équipement furent mis à bord. La première partie du voyage fut calme et agréable, mais le sourire de satisfaction de Gabe disparut alors

que nous approchions d'un mauvais passage (un remous) où une barque en peau avait jadis chaviré. L'eau bouillonnante et tourbillonnante immobilisa la barque pendant un moment qui nous parut une éternité, mais Gabe, accroché à la godille, empêcha l'embarcation de tourner. Les avirons de 15 pieds se révélèrent in-

utiles dans cette eau glaciale. Enfin, la grosse barque commença lentement à avancer et prit de la vitesse comme elle se désagrégeait du remous. Un sourire de confiance illumina le visage de Gabe, sur lequel on pouvait aussi lire un profond sentiment de fierté. Le reste du voyage jusqu'à Fort Norman se déroula sans incident.



LAND Personality

Meet Jack Burrows, Mineral Claims Inspector of the Mining Inspection Unit. He has a huge area to cover. Claims inspection may require Jack to travel anywhere in the rugged Yukon Territory from the 60th parallel to Herschel Island in the Beaufort Sea.

Winter and summer, the job of checking assessment work and the quality of staking as required by the Yukon Quartz Mining Act is carried out by the Claims Inspector. Winter inspections can be cold, uncomfortable and hard work. Warm clothing and snowshoes are a must. But the snowmobile helps; it enables Jack to go farther and faster afield during the winter.

In summer most travelling is done by motorcycle, or truck, or, if too far off the beaten path, a helicopter may be called in.

The Claims Inspection Section has a complete inventory of all mineral claims staked. This infor-

mation is transferred to a handy topographical map folder (scale 250,000 to 1) which shows where the action is, in red colours, and where the action was (abandoned claims) in green.

On the day this picture was taken the thermometer hovered at 20 degrees below zero. Jack, the Yukon's first Claims Inspector, started with the Department in July 1966.



isolé, il emploie l'hélicoptère.

La Section de l'inspection des concessions possède un inventaire complet de toutes les concessions minières localisées. Représentées sur une carte topographique en plusieurs pils (1:250,000) les concessions actuelles y figurent en

rouge, le vert étant réservé aux concessions abandonnées. Le jour où cette photographie a été prise, le mercure oscillait autour de 20 degrés sous zéro. Premier inspecteur des concessions du Yukon, Jack est entré au service du Ministère le 21 juillet 1966.

PEOPLE IN MOTION

THE NORTH

The Whitehorse Mining Recorder's Office announced the following newcomers and promotions:

NEWCOMERS

John Madran, a newcomer to the Whitehorse Mining Recorder's Office, is in a CR3 position. John who served with the Canadian Armed Forces in Whitehorse, has a total of 22 years service to his credit. He prefers the quiet North to the crowded South.
Laura Johnson, another newcomer to our Department, is working as a CR2. Laura has been living in Whitehorse for the past five years.
Jacques Boly, is not only a newcomer but has very recently been promoted to CR4.

PROMOTIONS

O. C. (Pat) Paton, who joined our Department in 1968, was promoted to PM1. Pat like John Madran, is no stranger to the North. He served in the North with the Canadian Armed Forces from 1959 to 1963. After retiring with 22 years service, he also chose to make his home in the North.

TRANSFERS

Peter Frankish, a Relocation and Placement Officer with the Yukon Indian Agency in Whitehorse has been transferred to the Territorial Affairs Branch, also in Whitehorse, as an Employment Liaison Officer.

Udo Rauk, a Relocation and Placement Officer, Indian and Eskimo Affairs, Thunder Bay, has been appointed Employment Liaison Officer, Territorial Affairs Branch, Yellowknife.

MANITOBA

NEWCOMERS

Mrs. Rose Wendling and **Mr. Alme Guichon** have joined Assiniboia Residential School as Night Child Care Workers.

Miss Heather Newton joined the Western Education Staff at Dauphin, Manitoba.

Miss Elodie Rupert joined MacKay Student Residence staff as Night Child Care Worker.

Mr. J. G. Villeneuve is a new staff member at the Assiniboia Residential School.

PROMOTIONS

Mrs. Elva Barkwell was promoted to Loan Fund Development Clerk in the Economic Development Branch Regional Office.

Mr. John March was promoted to CR5 with Clendeboye-Fisher River District Office.

Mrs. Brenda Oryniak was promoted to CR4 Finance Clerk of the Winnipeg Regional Office.

Mrs. Linda VanBoukenhout of the Vocational and Special Training Section was promoted to ST4.

RESIGNED

Mr. Andre Croteau left MacKay Student Residence for a position at Fort Albany, Ontario.

ONTARIO

PROMOTIONS

Mr. F. B. Ashmole was recently appointed Regional Superintendent of Personnel, Ontario Regional Personnel Office.

Mr. A. C. H. Carlson was promoted from Principal, Bearskin Lake School, to Assistant District Superintendent of Education, Sioux Lookout District.

Mr. M. P. Fillion was promoted and transferred from the Manitoba Region to Fort Albany Student Residence as an administrator.

Miss F. I. Green was promoted from ST3 to CR2, Manitoulin Island Agency.

Mrs. G. P. Hong was promoted from ST3 to ST4, Ontario Regional Office.

Mrs. R. Matson was promoted to AS2, District Superintendent of Administration, Lakehead District.

Mrs. J. J. Nicholson was promoted to CR4 and transferred from Regional Finance Office to Regional Personnel Office as a Personnel Clerk.

Mrs. J. E. Placquet was promoted to AS1, Community Improvement Officer, Regional Office.

Mr. L. O. Pyntchak was promoted to AS2, District Superintendent of Administration, Kingston District.

Miss P. J. Stewart was promoted to PE3, Regional Manpower Resource Administrator, Ontario Regional Personnel Office.

TRANSFERS

Mr. A. D. Cameron, Superintendent, Bruce Agency was transferred to Sault Ste. Marie Agency as Acting Superintendent.

Mr. A. L. C. Croteau, a Child Care Worker, was transferred from the Manitoba Region, to the Ontario Region, Fort Albany Student Residence.

Mr. R. G. Dickson was transferred from Sault Ste. Marie Agency and promoted to WP2, Welfare Aide, James Bay District.

(Continued on Page 6)

AINC personnalité

M. Jack Burrows, inspecteur des concessions minières, attaché à la Section de l'exploitation minière, doit parcourir un vaste territoire. Son travail l'appelle à voyager n'importe où au Yukon, depuis le 60^e parallèle jusqu'à l'île Herschel, dans la mer de Beaufort.

Été comme hiver, c'est l'inspecteur des concessions qui doit procéder, d'après la Loi sur l'exploitation du quartz dans le Yukon, à la vérification des évaluations et du jalonnement. Souvent ardues, les inspections d'hiver rendent indispensables vêtements chauds et raquettes. Elles se font maintenant avec plus de régularité, grâce à la motoneige qui permet à Jack de parcourir en hiver plus de terrain en moins de temps.

Pendant l'été, il utilise une motocylette ou un camion léger, et si l'endroit à atteindre est vraiment

Indian Co-ops Being Assessed

Jet liners compelled by sky-jackers to alter course momentarily lose speed, time and momentum. Similar adjustments, with rather less urgency, had to be made by the Northern Administration Branch when responsibilities for northern programs were transferred to the Government of the Northwest Territories. Each Division and each Section changed direction and set new goals.

The Co-operative Development Section, a team of experienced men who had been assisting Eskimos operate co-operatives in the Mackenzie District, the High Arctic, Baffin Island, and the Keewatin Region, diverted their efforts to the Indian Affairs Program.

On assessing Indian co-operatives, Alex Sprudz, Paul Godt and Ernie Boyle, the remaining members of headquarters co-op staff found an interesting and somewhat puzzling situation.

Why were the majority (93%) of Indian co-operatives confined to the Prairie Provinces when, for example, the Indian population of Ontario equals the combined Indian population of Saskatchewan and Manitoba? The need and opportunity for co-operative enterprises appeared to be as great, or greater, in British Columbia and the Maritimes as in Alberta. Yet in 1968 there were 46 Indian co-ops reported in the Alberta Region, only two in the BC and Yukon Region, and none at all in the Maritime Region.

A nation-wide study was carried out to determine the current situation of Indian co-operatives. First-hand information was obtained from Departmental, Provincial, Indian and Co-operative agencies in each Region.



Inuit women, members of the Issatik co-op.



Members of the Issatik co-op at Whale Cove.

The availability of provincial services in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta had obviously encouraged co-operative growth in those Provinces. To a lesser degree, a Departmental contract with Le Conseil de la Coopération du Que-

bec provides Indian co-operatives in Quebec with similar services. Elsewhere, co-operative development was restricted or non-existent.

It became clear that the purpose of the Co-operative Services Program should be to ensure that Indians of every Province and Territory were able to establish and operate co-operative enterprises, if they so desired. They should be offered the necessary training, management and financing.

Because of the direct lines of communication which existed between headquarters and Arctic co-ops, advice and assistance was provided to the Eskimo people on a fairly regular basis despite a small staff and the distances involved. With Indian co-ops it is necessary to work through Regional and Provincial channels to enlist the aid of other agencies. But there is strong evidence that Indians are anxious to use and to learn more about co-operatives.

A recent independent report on the feasibility of co-ops among the Indians said that "the interest in the development of co-operatives by Indian people has been constant. Letters from the early 1960's request information and other assistance relating to co-operative development".

Economic opportunities for native peoples do not exist in the co-operative approach. They do often offer the advantage of enabling Indians to undertake certain types of activities independently, which can develop and lead into many other fields of economic and social consequence.

E. Boyle

The Board of Directors of the Issatik co-operative at Whale Cove in Keewatin, N.W.T. Standing: Luke Issalik. Sitting, L to R: Charlie Livingstone, a former IAND project officer; Tauntooni; Tienur, Noah; and Ernie Boyle.

PEOPLE IN MOTION

TRANSFERS (Continued from Page 5)

Mr. C. L. Firlotte was transferred from James Bay District to Sault Ste. Marie Agency.
Mr. L. D. Kemp was transferred from James Bay District to Bruce Agency as Acting Superintendent.
Mr. J. C. S. McLeod was transferred from the Classification Division, Headquarters, to Ontario Regional Personnel Office as Regional Classification and Compensation Administrator.
Mr. N. P. Troy was transferred from the Staff Relations Division, Headquarters, to Ontario Regional Personnel Office as Regional Staff Relations and Accident Compensation Administrator.

QUEBEC

PROMOTIONS

Leandre Aube, Abitibi, was promoted to CR-4.
J. A. Bellavance, Abitibi, was promoted to WP-3.
Erika Coster, Pointe-Bleue, was promoted to CR-4.
Andre Dandenault, Pointe-Bleue, was promoted to WP-3.
V. Donovan, Arctic-Quebec, was promoted to ST-3.
C. E. Drolet, Arctic-Quebec, was promoted to CR-6.
Rachelle Girard, Pointe-Bleue, was promoted to ST-4.
J. Grégoire, Quebec Regional Office, was promoted to ST-3.
Margaret House, Fort-George residence, was promoted to GS-BUS-2.
Micheline Lemay, Quebec regional office, was promoted to ST-4.
A. Loutit, Fort-George residence, was promoted to BUS-2.
Janie S. Loutit, Fort-George residence, was promoted to GS-BUS-2.
Agathe Martel, Pointe-Bleue, was promoted to CR-2.
Edna Matthew, Fort-George residence, was promoted to GS-BUS-2.
B. Millar, Abitibi, was promoted to EST-4, N.1.
R. Paradis, Pointe-Bleue, was promoted to DO-3.
G. Poulin, Quebec regional office, was promoted to CR-3.
Lynda Reny, Quebec regional office, was promoted to CR-4.
Carol Roberge, Quebec regional office, was promoted to CR-6.
M. Sam, Fort-George residence, was promoted to BUS-2.
M. L. St-Onge, Sept-Iles, was promoted to GS-BUS-2.
Emma Swallow, Fort-George residence, was promoted to GS-BUS-2.
C. Vallant, Quebec regional office, was promoted to WP-2.

TRANSFERS

Joseph Brascoupe was transferred to Arctic-Quebec.
Jack Bullfrog was transferred to Fort-George residence.
Alice Gallant was transferred to Sept-Iles.
Jean-Claude Gill was transferred to Pointe-Bleue.
J. W. Leclair was transferred to Montreal.
Bright Tetreau was transferred to Quebec regional office.
Leonard Tremblay was transferred to Quebec regional office.

RESIGNATIONS, DEPARTURES

S. Bradley, Abitibi.
Robert Kanatawat, Fort-George residence.
P. Laine, Abitibi.
Simon Melrose, La Tuque.

MARITIME REGION

NEWCOMERS

Mr. E. Morris was recently hired as Caretaker at Eskasoni School.

PROMOTIONS

Mr. E. H. Collins was promoted to the position of Regional Superintendent of Education on December 28, 1970. Since Mr. Greyeyes' leaving, he has also assumed the additional role of Acting Regional Director.
Mr. H. J. Sock, Social Services Administrator, Miramichi Agency, was promoted from a casual to a full-time employee.

TRANSFERS

Mr. D. Greyeyes, Regional Director, was transferred to the Alberta Region.
Mr. D. J. Paul, transferred to Regional Office from Headquarters to replace Mr. Dedam.
Miss S. G. Newcombe, transferred from Community Affairs to the Personnel staff at Regional Office as Pay and Benefits Clerk.
Mr. G. Sewell was transferred from a casual position to a full-time position as Social Services Administrator in the Miramichi Agency.

DEPARTURES

Mr. J. A. W. Dedam, Local Government Officer, went on a year's leave of absence to join the Union of New Brunswick Indians as Director of Communications.
Mr. S. G. Johnson, Regional Financial Officer, has left for a year's leave of absence to join the Union of Nova Scotia Indians as Secretary Treasurer.

KEJIMKUJIK NATIONAL PARK

NEWCOMERS

Mr. Bruce Croucher, formerly with the Department of Manpower and Immigration as Accommodations Officer, and previously 18 years

(Continued on Page 7)



Mathew Yellowhead, president of the co-op at Fort Hope.



PEOPLE IN MOTION

NEWCOMERS (Continued from Page 6)

with the Royal Engineers, Canadian Armed Forces, has taken up his new duties as Works Officer at Kejimikujik National Park.

Mr. Allister DeLong recently started his new duties as an MDQ4; he replaced Mr. Wilson White who has retired. Allister comes to the Park from the Willis Forest Lumber Operation.

PROMOTION AND TRANSFERS

Mr. Gar C. Myers, former Assistant Superintendent, Banff National Park, has assumed his new position as Superintendent of Kejimikujik National Park.

Mr. Ben Roper, who was Chief Park Warden at Prince Albert National Park, has been transferred to Kejimikujik National Park to take over the duties of Chief Park Warden.

A staff party was held recently to honour John Malfair, Maurice Tarr and Wilson White who have since left Kejimikujik National Park. All were presented with gifts, suitable remembrances of their stay at Kejimikujik.

Mr. John Malfair transferred to Central Regional Office at Cornwall, Ontario.

Mr. Maurice Tarr transferred to Atlantic Regional Office in Halifax.

RETIREMENTS

Mr. Wilson White, age 60, chauffeur at Kejimikujik National Park since operations first began six years ago, retired recently due to ill health. His plans for the future are to "take it easy" (doctor's orders), and drive around sight-seeing.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND NATIONAL PARK

LONG-SERVICE AWARDS

Long-service awards denoting 25 years service in the Public Service were recently presented:

Elmer R. Arnett was appointed to the position of maintenance supervisor at this park in 1967. Prior to this, Mr. Arnett served with the Dept. of National Defence from 1937 to 1946 as Petty Officer; from 1949-52 with the DVA as an engineer, and from 1952 to 1967 served as Warrant Officer.

W. Ralph Burdett, maintenance supervisor, joined the Department at Prince Edward Island National Park as a seasonal employee in 1945, and was taken on full-time in 1952. Ralph served in the Royal Canadian Air Force from 1941 to 1945.

Matthew M. Collier commenced work with the National Parks Service in June 1965, as an accountant. Prior to this, Mr. Collier served in the Armed Services from 1939 to 1947 and with National Defence from 1948 to 1965.

Charles W. Hanscome joined the National Parks Service in 1948 as Warden at Fundy National Park. In 1958 he was appointed Chief Park Warden and in 1968 transferred to P.E.I. National Park. In 1940 Mr. Hanscome joined the Canadian Army and discharged in 1946 with the rank of Cpl.

Reginald S. Macdonald served at this park since April 1, 1945, in various capacities. He is presently employed as a motor mechanic.

Maurice McCarron was appointed Superintendent of Prince Edward Island National Park in July 1967. He began his Public Service career with the Royal Rifles of Canada; in 1948 he joined the National Parks Branch as a Park Warden, and served in this capacity in Fundy and Point Pelee National Parks. He became Chief Warden of Point Pelee National Park in 1955, and was promoted to Superintendent of Point Pelee National Park in 1958. Mr. McCarron has also worked at Cape Breton Highlands National Park, Mount Revelstoke and Glacier National Parks.

Rita M. Tweel commenced employment as secretary with the National Parks Service in 1957, at Prince Edward Island National Park. Prior to this, she was employed with the Department of Labour, Department of Veterans' Affairs, Department of Fisheries, and the Department of Health and Welfare.

OTTAWA HEADQUARTERS

NEWCOMERS

Maurice Charbonneau has recently joined Internal Affairs and Northern Development as Departmental Legal Adviser. Mr. Charbonneau comes to us from his position as Director of Legal Services for the Department of National Revenue, Customs and Excise.

Robert C. Corbell replaced E. R. Bourdon as Chief, Classification and Compensation Division. Mr. Corbell held the same position in Energy, Mines and Resources; he began his career in the public service in 1955.

Pierre Franche has been appointed Assistant Director (General) of the National and Historic Parks Branch. Mr. Franche was previously Senior Management Adviser to the Assistant Under-Secretary of State. He replaces Jean Charon who has been named Assistant Director General of the Public Service Commission Staffing Branch. E. J. Hogan who recently joined this Department from Treasury Board becomes Assistant Chief, Classification Audit, Grievance and Standards.

Mrs. Virginia King was appointed CR4 in the Membership Division, Community Affairs Branch, Indian and Eskimo Affairs Program.

Mr. Jean Joseph Levert transferred from Regina, Saskatchewan to Ottawa Headquarters, Community Affairs, as A/Chief, Band Management Division.

(Continued on Page 8)

B and B and You

A variety of activities is offered to all IAND employees at Ottawa interested in maintaining or improving their knowledge of the French language.

The Language Retention Section, part of the Office of the Adviser on Bilingualism, had launched a program to assist employees attending government French language schools, as well as any other persons interested in learning more about French Canadian language and culture.

The program has been in effect, on an experimental basis, since the beginning of February. Two qualified language instructors — well-versed in the different aspects of French Canadian culture — have been on hand for in-

dividual language-training sessions with Departmental employees.

Results have been promising so far and the program will be expanded during the summer months.

Here is a summary of what has been planned:

For beginners, there will be regular laboratory sessions with the instructors emphasizing basic exercises in pronunciation, writing, and reading. Although these sessions are now carried out individually, there may be group lessons later on, depending on the number of participants.

For those more advanced in the language, focus will be placed on the cultural aspects of French Canadian life.

This part of the program has already come to life in individual

discussions between employees and instructors, presentations of short films during lunch-hours, and luncheon gatherings every third Friday.

In September, it is hoped to establish a "Francophone club" for Departmental employees. Its purpose will be to organize and encourage participation in French-Canadian cultural activities — plays, cinema, lectures, etc.

A lounge is also being set-up (furniture inherited from the old employees lounge on the 4th floor) in Room 1452. It will serve as a meeting-place for discussions, listening to French records, etc.

Of course, all Indian Affairs and Northern Development employees are invited to participate in any of these activities. Just come along to Room 1452 or call Michelle Bisson at 6-1053.

Parlons français

Créée au mois de décembre dernier par le bureau du conseiller en bilinguisme, la Section du maintien des connaissances acquises a pour but primordial d'aider les employés qui suivent ou qui ont suivi des cours de langue française, ou qui s'intéressent à la culture et à la langue françaises, à maintenir et à perfectionner leurs connaissances du français.

Cette Section se propose donc d'offrir une gamme d'activités et de services aux employés intéressés à participer à son programme.

Depuis le début du mois de février, la Section fonctionne à titre d'essai. En effet, deux moniteurs linguistiques sont à la disposition des employés pour des séances individuelles. Nos moniteurs sont des personnes possédant une bonne connaissance de la langue française et qui sont bien documentées sur les diverses manifestations de la culture canadienne-française.

Les résultats jusqu'à présent sont encourageants et nous voulons étendre les limites de notre programme jusqu'à son lancement officiel en septembre.

Voici en résumé quelques aspects de notre programme:

Aux personnes moins avancées dans les cours de langue, nous offrons des sessions régulières avec les moniteurs afin de faire des exercices plus techniques de répétition et de rattrapage, et de corriger certaines difficultés d'apprentissage: phonétique corrective, exercices écrits, lectures dirigées, révision des leçons déjà vues, etc. ... Ces sessions se déroulent présentement sur une base individuelle mais pourront aussi avoir lieu en groupe lorsque les participants seront suffisamment nombreux.

D'autre part, nous désirons faire connaître le côté culturel de la vie française à ceux qui possèdent déjà une bonne connaissance de la langue française.

Blood Donor is Honored

John Allard has given almost 70 points of his rare blood type to the Red Cross over the last 43 years and is aiming to break the 100-donation mark.

Mr. Allard, of the Pay and Benefits Section, National and Historic Parks, started giving his blood in 1928 at the age of six when another young boy needed an emergency transfusion after a car-train collision near his home town of Manopolis, Quebec. While donations are not normally taken from six-year-olds, matching the boy's O Rh: D Positive type was impossible without bending the

rules. The boy's life was saved as a result and Mr. Allard has just kept on giving.

In recognition, the Ottawa-Carleton Red Cross Society awarded Mr. Allard a certificate in February for giving at least 50 times. The certificate, signed by Governor General Roland Michener, says "This is an example of generosity and self-sacrifice worthy of all praise and beyond all price. From such a magnificent gift will come new life for many of our fellow Canadians."

This award is only one of several from the Red Cross and the St. John's Ambulance for Mr. Al-

lard and undoubtedly there will be more.

Mr. Allard has done more than give blood in providing medical service. He was the first medic at the Rankin Inlet, N.W.T., mine as well as a teacher in a school he helped organize for Inuit children there.

John Allard gives every right to be proud of his award.



John Allard a toutes les raisons du monde d'être fier.

la Croix-Rouge et les ambulanciers Saint-Jean à M. Allard, qui en méritera certainement d'autres.

Ce dernier ne s'est pas contenté de donner son sang, il a aussi assuré des services médicaux. Premier "médecin" de la mine de Rankin Inlet (T. N.-O.), il fut aussi professeur dans une école qu'il contribua à organiser sur place à l'intention des jeunes Esquimaux.

Un donneur de sang honoré

Au cours des 43 dernières années, M. John Allard a déjà donné à la Croix-Rouge presque 70 points de son sang, d'un groupe sanguin rare, et il compte bien franchir le cap de la centaine de prélèvements.

C'est en 1928, à l'âge de 6 ans, que M. Allard, de la Section de la rémunération et avantages, relevant de la Direction des lieux historiques et des parcs nationaux, a commencé sa carrière de donneur de sang. C'était en faveur d'un jeune garçon qui avait un urgent besoin de transfusion sanguine à la suite d'une collision survenue entre une voiture et un train près de la ville natale de M. Allard, Manopolis (Québec). Comme il est habituellement interdit d'effectuer des prélèvements sanguins sur des enfants de six ans, il fallut enfreindre les

règles établies pour obtenir du sang de groupe D positif Rhésus O. Cette transfusion sauva la vie du garçonnet; depuis, M. Allard n'a fait que continuer à donner son sang.

En reconnaissance de cette générosité, la Croix-Rouge d'Ottawa-Carleton a remis en février à M. Allard un certificat qui atteste au moins 50 dons de sang. Le document, signé par le gouverneur général Roland Michener, porte la citation suivante:

"Voici un exemple de générosité et de dévouement sans prix, digne de tous les éloges. Ce don admissible a redonné la vie à nombre de nos compatriotes canadiens."

Il ne s'agit là que d'un parmi plusieurs certificats décernés par



Mr. Bernard Thoms of the Northern Economic Development Branch recently retired after 15 years service with the Department. Calgary was Mr. Thoms' base throughout most of his career as an Oil Conservation Engineer. Mr. Thoms was born in Scotland, and attended university in northern England before coming to Canada. He was a commander in the RCN before joining the Public Service. Although he feels it is disappointing to be retiring at such an exciting period in the field of oil conservation and production, Mr. Thoms is looking forward to a happy and active retirement.

M. Bernard Thoms de la Direction de l'Expansion économique du Nord, a pris sa retraite après 15 ans de service avec le Ministère. Pendant la majeure partie de sa carrière, M. Thoms a travaillé à Calgary comme ingénieur chargé de la conservation du pétrole. Né en Écosse, il a fait des études universitaires dans le nord de l'Angleterre avant de venir au Canada. Il était commandant dans la Marine royale canadienne avant d'entrer dans la fonction publique. S'il déplore d'avoir à partir au moment où tout bouge dans le domaine de la conservation et de la production du pétrole, M. Thoms n'envisage pas moins une retraite heureuse et active.



Members of Banff National Park staff gathered recently to honor Miss Ethel Knight who retired after 35 years of service to the park. Gifts of luggage and a clock were presented to Ethel, and Mr. John Vanderlee, Administrative Services, spoke warmly about her long and meritorious service. Ethel, who has been on an extended tour of New Zealand and Australia, will now resume active involvement in community services and will carry on golfing and skiing on her return to Banff.

Le personnel du Parc national Banff s'est réuni pour rendre hommage à Mlle Ethel Knight qui a pris sa retraite après 35 années de service. Des valises et une horloge lui ont été présentées et M. John Vanderlee, des services administratifs, a fait d'elle un chaleureux éloge. Ethel, qui a visité la Nouvelle-Zélande et l'Australie s'occupera activement de services communautaires et fera du golf et du ski à son retour à Banff.

CREDITS

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Our Hockey Stars Nos étoiles du hockey



As the long, hot, and sometimes insufferable days of summer arrive, we might be tempted to recall the time not so long ago when we could lace on a pair of skates and gingerly take to the ice. While many skaters are content to trip around the ice attempting figure eights, the more adventurous and robust IAND people prefer to use hockey sticks for support, as the "Old-timers" who took to the ice of the Vanier Arena last winter to the resounding cheers of three or four faithful fans. Unlike the up-and-down-the-ice action we saw in the NHL playoffs, the typical IAND game was more like the following description offered by one observer: "The team members glided carefully after the puck, calmly circling the net, being careful not to get in the other fellows' way, apologizing if their hockey stick tipped another's, and excusing themselves as they passed the smiling goalie." Above, we see an example of the action, as goalie Lucien Lamarre prepares for a whistling drive, and Richard Primeau (left) waits to clear the puck.

Quand viennent les chaleurs parfois intolérables, on peut être tenté de se rappeler les jours pas si lointains où l'on pouvait déambuler sur la glace. Alors que bien des patineurs se contentent d'essayer d'y tracer le chiffre huit, les plus aventureux et les plus robustes préfèrent s'appuyer sur un bâton de hockey, tels ces "vieux de la vieille" qui s'exécutent l'hiver à l'aréna Vanier, aux acclamations frénétiques de trois ou quatre admirateurs fidèles. Contrairement aux montées spectaculaires des vedettes de la LNH, le jeu de ces anciens répondait plutôt à la description suivante fournie par un observateur: "Les membres de l'équipe glissent gentiment en suivant la rondelle, encerclant calmement le filet et soucieux de ne barrer la route à personne, s'excusant quand un bâton venait à toucher l'autre et quand ils passaient devant le souriant gardien de but." Voici nos gens à l'action, le gardien Lucien Lamarre se prépare à arrêter un lancer foudroyant tandis que Richard Primeau (à gauche) s'apprête à envoyer la rondelle au centre.



Bowler Valerie Pepin is set to knock 'em all down while a gallery of amused spectators admire her technique. IAND bowling took place every Tuesday from September to April at the Westpark Bowling Alley. League president Fred Lévesque expects the league to expand next year, and all employees as well as their families are invited to sign up.

La quilleuse Valérie Pepin prépare un abai devant une galerie de spectateurs amusés qui admirent sa technique. Les quilleuses du Ministère se sont réunies chaque mardi, de septembre à avril, au Westpark Bowling Alley. Le président de la ligue, Fred Lévesque, espère qu'elle prendra de l'ampleur et tous les employés et leur famille sont invités à s'inscrire.

RESIGNATIONS (Continued from Page 7)

Mr. Kenneth A. McCormick appointed PM1 in the Land Surveys Unit. He was previously employed with the National Capital Commission.

Trevor Morgan, a Development Officer with the Staff Development and Training Division, comes to us from Intext Knowledge Industries Ltd.

Mrs. Rene Munro joined this Department from Energy, Mines and Resources as a Classification Officer.

Mr. Nicholas Packul was appointed to a CR2 position with the Northern Development Program, Admin. Services Division.

Mrs. Christine Shackleton has been appointed as DO3, Indian-Eskimo Economics, Arts and Crafts.

Mr. Colin George Wasacek has been appointed Head, Cultural Development Division of the Community Affairs Branch, Indian and Eskimo Affairs Program in Ottawa. Mr. Wasacek was formerly with the Government of the Northwest Territories.

PROMOTIONS

Mr. Elmer P. Derrick has been reassigned to the position of Executive Assistant in the Community Affairs Branch.

Mr. Jean Fournier has been appointed to the position of Executive Assistant to the Minister. Mr. Fournier originally joined the Minister's staff as a Special Assistant in 1968.

Miss Ruth D. Gooden was promoted to General Manager, Indian Crafts, Central Marketing Services.

Mrs. Gail Guzzo was promoted from CR4 to CR5, Membership Division.

Mr. Arthur B. Irwin was promoted to Head, Indian Minerals Section.

A. J. Vaughan becomes Assistant Chief, Classification Services, Delegation, Training and Organization.

TRANSFERS

Mr. J. Bohan transferred from the Estates Section to become Head of the Enfranchisement Section of the Membership Division.

Mr. A. J. Bromfield transferred to Alberta Regional Office, Indian and Eskimo Affairs.

Mr. A. J. Cormier, Chief, Band Management Division, Community Affairs Branch has accepted a position with the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation.

Dr. Hugo Fischer, Departmental Legal Adviser, recently left this Department to join the Legal Research and Planning Section of the Department of Justice.

Mrs. Eleanor Kennedy transferred from Indian and Eskimo Affairs, in Personnel, to the National Parks Branch.

Mr. Peter Lecours, Departmental Administration, transferred to Personnel, Indian and Eskimo Affairs as a Personnel Administrator.

Mr. George Leger, Program Personnel Adviser, accepted a transfer to a higher position with the U.I.C.

Barbara MacInlyre was a typist in the Research Division of National Historic Sites Service from 1966. She is now in a responsible position with the Finance and Administration Branch of External Affairs.

Mr. C. L. Merrill of the Northern Co-ordination Division has transferred to the Water, Forests and Land Division within the Northern Economic Development Branch.

Mr. Russell Moses has been appointed to the position of Special Assistant to the Minister. Mr. Moses, who has been with the Department for five years, was formerly Head of Band Liaison.

Mr. W. J. Russell, Special Assistant to the Minister, has accepted a position in the Indian and Eskimo Affairs Program.

Mr. Darrell Joseph Paul, Community Affairs, Ottawa, was transferred to Amherst, N.S. and promoted from AS1 to WP3.

Bernard Polhier, formerly an historian with the Research Division, National Historic Sites Services, has transferred to the War Museum, Corporation of the National Museums of Canada, after winning a competition for an Historical Research Officer 3 position with that institution. Bernard worked with the Fortress of Louisbourg research section in the early '60s; then took a teaching position at Bathurst College, N.B.; and before rejoining Historic Sites in 1969, spent a couple of years as Ottawa researcher for the Dictionary of Canada Biography.

Mr. Gilbert Simeon recently transferred from Quebec City to the Land Division in Ottawa.

Mr. James A. Smith transferred from Indian and Eskimo Affairs, Lands Division to the National Parks Branch.

George Thompson, Co-ordinator of transfer of functions to the Northwest Territories, Territorial Division, Territorial Affairs Branch, transferred to be Assistant Chief, Northern Co-ordination Division, Northern Economic Development Branch.

RETIREMENTS

Mr. Frederick Omer Giroly retired on January 25, 1971, after 41 years with Indian Affairs and Northern Development. Mr. Giroly was an Enfranchisement Clerk in the Community Affairs Branch of the Membership Division.

Miss Luella R. Johnson retired on May 18, 1971 after 29 years of service with the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

RESIGNATIONS

Mr. John Rae, Executive Assistant to the Minister, has left the Department to join the Power Corporation of Canada in Montreal.